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A PEACE CONGRESS IN 1889.

The next incident which we have to record as evidence of the growing strength of the movement is a meeting which has been held at Paris in order to organize for the Peace Congress to be held in that city next summer. One of the special features of the World's Fair in 1889 will be that workers for humanity in all nations will hold congresses and conferences on various social reforms in a hall erected for that purpose on the Exhibition grounds. The friends of international concord and fraternity have not been slow to move in this matter, and an organizing committee has been formed, as the outcome of a meeting suggested by the President of the International League of Peace and Liberty. Five French and three foreign Societies were represented, and an excellent programme of the subjects to be discussed at this Congress of 1889 was adopted. This programme will be found in another column, and we earnestly call the attention of our readers to it. We trust that many thoughtful men and women in Europe and America will take part in the proceedings, and that valuable papers may be prepared.

WORKINGMEN AND PEACE.

The International Congress of Trades-Unions held in London November 5, 1888, was not altogether harmonious in its action as to strikes and hours of labor, on which and similar subjects the Socialists of the Continent are extremely radical. But the steady-going English workingmen voted down the most violent propositions. The Congress adopted the following resolution: —"Believing that the vast armaments of the governments of Europe are a constant menace to the peace of the world, and cause the greatest evils to the working classes, the Congress urges the democracy of the different countries to demand from their representatives the substitution of arbitration for war in the settlement of international disputes."

THE HAWAIIAN ISLES AND DISARMAMENT.

Recently, by a vote of thirty-five to ten, the Legislative Assembly of the Hawaiian Islands, at Honolulu, passed a military bill over the King's veto. By the Bill the naval establishment was abolished, and the army reduced to sixty-five men, exclusive of the military band.

NIMES, FRANCE.

A successful peace meeting was recently held at Nimes, under the auspices of *Les Jeunes Amis* and *La Bourse du Travail*, a workmen's society, to hear M. Gaillard, Member of the French Parliament, for Vancluse. More than 1800 persons crowded the Lyceum and hundreds could not get in. He expressed his convictions that the armed peace now in France meant ruin.

The Association of the Young Friends of Peace was formed in April, 1887, of young persons as active and corresponding members, between the ages of fifteen and twenty-five, and of honorary members of any age.

The empire of Brazil in abolishing the last vestige of slavery among Christian nations called forth the earnest congratulations of this Government in expression of the cordial sympathies of our people.—*President's Message.*

M. MANCINI.

On December 25th there died at Naples the eminent statesman, Signor Mancini, formerly Prime Minister of Italy. He will be honorably remembered, also, as a principal leader in efforts for humanity. Probably no statesman of modern times has labored so perseveringly and spontaneously to incorporate the principle of International Arbitration into practical diplomacy. Mainly through his interposition, an Arbitration Clause has been inserted in about Twenty Treaties concluded between the Italian Government and other countries.

M. Mancini was also the most influential leader of the movement which has finally resulted in the total abolition of Capital Punishment in Italy.

ITALY AND AMERICA.

In the Chamber of Deputies, Rome, Dec. 21, the President read a letter from Prime Minister Crispi announcing that the American Senate had unanimously accepted with every mark of sympathy for Italy the bust of Garibaldi which the Italian residents of Washington had offered to express their gratitude to America. The contents of the letter were warmly applauded by the members.

ETHAN ALLEN.

Vermont has always been noted as a horse breeding State. One of the famous trotters was named Ethan Allen, after the famous Green Mountain soldier who captured Fort Ticonderoga. Colonel George W. Hooker, of Brattleboro, tells a story of a Kentucky friend who was visiting him in Vermont where a fine monument has been erected to Ethan Allen at Montpelier. The Kentuckian looked at the monument and saw the name at its base, whereupon he said, contemplatingly, to Col. Hooker: "*Say, old fellow, we think a mighty heap of horses in Kentucky, but we have never erected a monument to a dead one yet.*"—*New York Tribune.*

AN ARMED CAMP.

The condition of Europe is summed up in the phrase, "*An Armed Camp.*" *This is the high water mark of the civilization of the nineteenth century. Italians, Frenchmen, Germans, Austrians—amiable, well-meaning, neighborly beings, who live, believe, love, toil, kneel before the same altar, and yet all of them busy in the same fearful preparation for throat cutting. An armed camp means war at any time—to-morrow, next year, surely some day for war alone will dissolve the camps.—New York Herald.*

A LETTER FROM SENATOR CHACE.

Senator Jonathan Chace, of Rhode Island, writes: —That there is no evidence whatever of there being any purpose to bring about war between this country and England, in the minds of any persons of influence or position, in our government, or in Congress, such as would make it possible to compass so evil a result. He considers, however, that the conditions of the Fisheries Treaty, which the Senate rejected, were so onerous towards the United States, and so largely a concession to Canada, that every conscientious legislator, without partisan bias, should have voted against its ratification. He thinks that, instead of accepting that treaty, our government should again resort to negotiation; not, of course, to war. The President's "martial tone" is referred to a desire for political effect, in view of the election.